JANUARY 28, 1963

Italian Agriculture
In the Common Market

EEC's Trade Vocabulary

Agriculture in Peace Corps

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE

## Including FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
PERIODICAL READING ROOM

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

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JANUARY 28, 1963
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Transplanting rice, Italy

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*A problem in Italy is migration of farm workers from rural villages, like the one at right, to cities. Below, picking apples at Ferrara in north; apple crop has increased more than six-fold since prewar. At bottom, tomato-processing plant at Parma. This industry, supported by a fast-rising crop, is flourishing.*

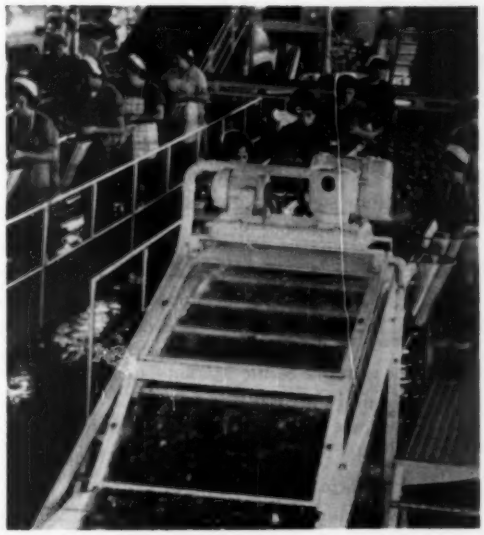
# How Italian Agriculture Stands To Gain From Market Membership

By ROBERT C. TETRO
*U.S. Agricultural Attaché, Rome*

To understand the attitude of Italian farmers toward their future in the Common Market one might make a comparison with California—in a purely hypothetical way, of course. Suppose California only now were being admitted to the United States. Think what that would mean for California's farmers, especially its fruit and vegetable growers. After years of coming up against tariffs and restrictions of one kind or another, suddenly a vast great market was being opened to them.

Italy today is in that position. It is the major Mediterranean producer in the Common Market and, as such, has a substantial advantage.

For centuries Italy has produced a variety of fruits and vegetables, both in season and out. These have always been exported to northern Europe, and in recent years the gains have been noteworthy. Thus, there is considerable justification for Italian optimism, for these gains can be held—and undoubtedly increased.



### Demand stimulates processing

Particularly important are the dynamic developments taking place in Italy's processing industries. A few years ago relatively little attention was paid to fruit-and-vegetable processing. Now, under the stimulus of consumer

demand by Italy's Market partners, processing facilities are springing up throughout the peninsula—from the Po Valley, with its tomatoes and deciduous fruits, to Sicily and Calabria, with their citrus groves.

Supporting these processing industries is the enormous increase in production that has occurred since World War II. In 1935-39, Italy averaged 325,000 tons of oranges a year. In recent years, this figure has roughly doubled. Tangerines too have about doubled their prewar level of 50,000 tons, and lemons have enjoyed modest increases.

Changes in the output of deciduous fruits are even more startling. Apples have moved from less than 300,000 tons prewar to over 2 million tons today; peaches from something over 200,000 tons to a current 1 million; and pears from less than 200,000 to about 800,000 tons. Production of the smaller deciduous fruits has also increased.

Tomatoes—always a staple in the Mediterranean diet—were twice their prewar level by the early 1950's, and since then have nearly doubled again. Unlike Italy's other horticultural products, which are just beginning to be processed, tomatoes have long been an industrial crop, and lately, stimulated by outside capital, there has been a move to improve and increase their processing. Tomato juice, a recent product, is doing very well.

### Other potential gains

Also in a position to gain from Italy's membership in the Market is the country's floriculture. Italy occupies a strategic position in the floricultural and ornamental plants industry within the Market, and it is expected that production and exports will continue to expand. In 1956 the value of cut flowers and other horticultural products exported was $12.3 million. In 1960 it rose to nearly $38 million. Production has increased too, and is now around $80 million a year.

Italy had hopes of expanding tobacco production and upping its exports to European countries. However, in both 1960 and 1961, blue mold attacked Italy's crop. If the disease can be kept under control—and there are indications that some headway is being made—Italy will no doubt continue to produce tobacco for export to the Market area.

Of the country's other field crops, rice is the most promising. Within the Market, Italy has little competition; but the country's rice output, like its sugar output, has decreased—and may continue to do so—because of rising labor costs and shortage of field help.

Wine offers some slight possibility for increased exports. Compared with prewar, Italy's wine production is now up about 43 percent, and exports represent a small but significant portion of total sales.

### Some trouble spots

Being a member of the Market Community is not an unmixed blessing for Italian farmers in view of the country's farm costs and certain national problems.

For example, modern Italy has won its battle for food-grain self-sufficiency. Present production, except in poor crop years, is roughly equal to present needs, but the country still lacks the durum and hard wheat that its mills require. Under proposed Common Market "financial" regulations, excess soft wheats may be exported with Market-wide subsidies. In this picture, Italy is unlikely to produce much more wheat, but its treasury may well be faced with providing revenue support to assist in the export of EEC wheats.

Another example might be dairy products. Italy enjoys an uneasy high-cost equilibrium with regard to dairy products because of restrictions on imports from lower-cost producers in nearby dairy-surplus countries.

Among Italy's top national problems is its dwindling labor supply. Once proud of being a supplier of labor to the Western World, Italy is now concerned over a potential labor shortage, already evident in the skilled labor field. Equally serious is the migration of hundreds of thousands from the country's rural areas. In the past 10 years, farm labor has shrunk one-fourth, and the rate of this exodus shows no signs of slowing down. Further, there has been a drop-off in remigration.

Labor may indeed be a factor in the rather slow changes taking place in Italy's livestock industry. Some of the trouble, however, lies with forage and feed grain production; both are above prewar but neither has matched the increase in Italy's consumption of meat and other livestock products. For example, introduction of hybrid varieties of corn has brought only modest increases in production.

### Import needs continue

In the immediate future, Italy will have to import meat and tallow. There will also be a continuing deficit in other farm products, i.e., some 200,000 tons of vegetable oils, close to 1 million bales of cotton, roughly 4 million tons of feed grains, some milling wheats, and some flue-cured and burley tobacco for cigarette-blending.

The chances of the United States supplying a large share of these imports are rather good. The greatest threat lies in the potential of French agriculture to meet Market needs; still, if one assumes only moderate increases in French production, then Italy should continue to be a dollar market for many U.S. farm exports. In fact, if Italy's booming industrial development keeps moving at the pace of recent years, its import needs might increase, making it an even better market in the future.

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## Poultry-Promotion Story To Be Told

FAS will show how the latest market development techniques are being used to promote U.S. poultry products, at several U.S. and Canadian poultry meetings this year.

Poultry producers, processors, traders, and feed manufacturers will see the FAS exhibit at the following places: The Southeastern Poultry and Egg Asssociation in Atlanta (Jan. 28-30); the Institute of American Poultry Industries Conference in Kansas City (Feb. 11-14); the Pacific Dairy and Poultry Association Exposition in Los Angeles (Mar. 14-16); and the Canadian Poultry Industry Exposition in London, Ontario (June 18-20).

# THE EEC'S TRADE VOCABULARY

With the Common Market playing an increasing role in the economic lives of everyone everywhere, it is more and more important to become familiar with the words and phrases in everyday use in connection with this vital economic entity. Here is a glossary of what might be called a "Common Market" vocabulary.

**"Across-the-board" tariff negotiations**—Negotiations to reduce tariffs on categories of commodities, as authorized by the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. This contrasts with authority for item-by-item reduction in the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, which expired in 1962.

**Common Agricultural Policy**—The policy that commits the EEC countries to change from their individual agricultural programs to a program essentially uniform throughout the area. General objectives include increasing agricultural productivity, raising individual earnings of farmers, stabilizing markets, guaranteeing regular supplies, and ensuring reasonable commodity prices to consumers. The Rome Treaty provides that due account shall be taken of the particular character of agriculture, arising from its social structure and the disparity between the various regions; the need to make adjustments gradually; and the fact that agriculture is closely linked to the overall economy.

**Comparative advantage**—The ability of one country to produce a commodity or furnish a service more cheaply than others because of superior soil or climate, labor productivity, capital, technical know-how, or other factors.

**Customs union**—An association of countries that eliminates tariffs, quotas, and other governmental restrictions on trade among the member countries and usually levies common tariffs on imports from nonmember countries. The Common Market is a customs union.

**European Economic Community**—Official name of the European Common Market, which is also referred to as the EEC, the Six, or the Community. It is an economic merger of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, established in 1958 by the Treaty of Rome. Greece became an Associate in 1962. Merger will take place during a transition period scheduled to end in 1969. Several other countries are negotiating for membership, notably the United Kingdom.

**Export subsidy, agricultural**—In the broad sense, any form of government assistance to exporters to enable them to compete on even price terms in foreign markets.

**Gate Price**—A minimum import price (limited at present to poultry) set by the EEC countries. Any time imported poultry is offered at a price below the minimum, the difference is offset by a levy. (On top of the gate price for poultry, there are two ad valorem duties, currently based on the gate price, plus a fee to equalize the price of feed produced in EEC countries with world grain prices.)

**General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)**—A multilateral agreement, negotiated in 1947 among 23 countries for the purpose of increasing international trade by reducing tariffs and other trade barriers. There are now 44 participants, including the United States and all the Common Market countries. Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland.

**Imperial preference** (British Commonwealth preference)—An arrangement under which the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries grant each other certain tariff concessions. As a result of tariff negotiations under GATT, the extent of these preferences has been greatly reduced in recent years.

**Import quotas** (also called quantitative restrictions)—Limitations on the quantity or value of a product that may be imported by a country. Common Market countries are eliminating import quotas except on products from the Communist Bloc.

**Liberal trade**—Trade that is relatively free of controls or restrictions.

**Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)** — An organization of 17 European countries (including all EEC members), Canada, and the United States for the purpose of achieving a sound European economy through economic cooperation. Headquarters: Paris, France.

**Protectionism**—In agricultural world trade, protectionism describes the tendency to shield agricultural production unduly from the competition of imports. In its worst form, this hampers the operation of comparative advantage and in many cases fosters uneconomic domestic production.

**Tariff**—A schedule of charges imposed by a government on goods brought into a country. Strictly speaking, a tariff is the schedule of charges, whereas duties and levies are the actual charges assessed. However, tariff is sometimes used loosely in the sense of duty or levy.

**Trade barrier**—Any obstacle hampering trade between nations is a trade barrier. The term covers a variety of devices, including fixed tariffs, variable import levies, customs interpretations, import and export quotas, embargoes, licenses, exchange controls, state trading (also called "government monopoly"), bilateral trade agreements, tariff preferences, mixing regulations, sanitary regulations, buy-at-home legislation, and others.

**Variable Import Levy**—A charge levied against certain agricultural imports which is varied to meet differences between domestic prices in the importing country, or area, and import prices. The variable import levy insulates the domestic agriculture of a country from the competition of other producing countries. It is sometimes called a "skimming charge" or "skimming." It also is sometimes called an equalization fee or tax.

**Bound duty or binding**—A specified duty rate included in trade agreements—a duty rate "bound" against increase during the term of the agreement. For example, the EEC has "bound" duties on fresh citrus fruit, but variable levies on grains, poultry, and some other products.

# World Food Congress Tops FAO Schedule For 1963; Focus on Underdeveloped Areas

The World Food Congress, to be held in Washington, D.C., from June 4-18, will be the highlight of the 1963 conferences planned by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in its continuing effort to relieve hunger throughout the world. President Kennedy has already signed legislation enabling the United States to host this meeting.

Timing for the Congress has been set to mark the mid-point of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. This campaign, initiated by FAO in 1960, seeks the help of private, interested groups in projects to improve agricultural output and nutrition in less-developed areas. Several countries, including the United States, have set up Freedom from Hunger foundations. The idea of a World Food Congress was conceived by planners of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

This international meeting will focus public attention on current and future problems in feeding the world's millions. The problems are substantial. A third of the world's people are now inadequately fed; low productivity and poor health delay economic development as a result. A fifth of the world's people are chronically hungry. World population is expected to double by the end of the century, and so will hunger and malnutrition, unless the world can find a solution.

Planners of the Congress believe that public awareness of the problems involved is a necessary step to the solutions sought. For that reason, the conference will be organized on a people-to-people basis. Nongovernmental persons and groups will be invited to attend the Congress: Industry representatives, learned societies, distinguished leaders and public-opinion makers, agricultural experts in various fields, representatives of international agencies, women's groups, as well as FAO and Freedom from Hunger delegates. Altogether, about 1,200 people from about 100 countries will be on hand at the Department of State Auditorium this June.

A series of morning lectures and afternoon discussions will give Congress delegates much to ponder. The agenda for the meeting provides for major addresses on:

Population trends and implications

The world food situation today and tomorrow

The role of science

Barriers to development

The role of agriculture in economic planning

Helping developing countries to help themselves.

From the plans now formed, a blueprint of action will emerge. The Congress will assess current and future world food needs; determine what should be done to meet these needs; and invite governments and peoples to achieve solutions.

The World Food Congress is a special meeting. In addition, FAO regularly schedules a multitude of subject-matter and administrative meetings in the pursuit of its work. A list of some of the more important coming up in 1963 follows:

FEBRUARY 4-20, GENEVA. UN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

This meeting does not deal solely with agriculture. However, agricultural research and development will be among the important topics discussed. It is the first large-scale assembly to consider all the ways that less-developed countries can use science and technology to improve their economies. About 2,000 persons from 100 countries are expected.

MAY 13-18, ROME. 3RD SESSION OF WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

The World Food Program is a new effort by FAO to pool food products from nations enjoying agricultural abundance for distribution to needy areas. Pledges of commodities and cash from 35 countries now total $87.3 million. A goal of $100 million is almost in sight.

MAY 20-31, ROME. COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS

This Committee considers problems of an international character affecting production, trade, distribution, and consumption of various agricultural products. Subcommittees organized under the main body meet to discuss aspects of production and marketing for a specific product. For example, a group on rice will meet in Tokyo in February; another on grains in Rome in May. Citrus fruit, cocoa, and coconut and coconut products are other items studied by the group. Special meetings for jute, hard fibers, and dairy products are held.

JUNE 24-JULY 3, ROME. 40TH SESSION OF THE FAO COUNCIL

This body hears recommendations and reports on all activities sponsored by FAO. It takes care of housekeeping and administrative problems of the world organization. A smaller group meeting more frequently than the FAO Conference, it decides issues that cannot wait for the Conference's biennial sessions. This particular session will be planning for the FAO Conference in November.

## FAO To Mark Founding At World Food Congress

Twenty years ago this June, delegates from 44 countries concluded in Hot Springs, Virginia, a special international conference on Food and Agriculture. Called by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in May of 1943, they met to study ways of restoring food production and marketing in a war-devastated world. This conference laid the foundations for the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) became a part of the United Nations in 1945. The Organization's 106 member nations and associates share their food and agricultural knowledge in the belief that only a joint effort can solve world-wide problems of food shortages and malnutrition. World hunger lies at the heart of FAO's work.

The World Food Congress, a part of FAO's Freedom from Hunger Campaign, will convene in Washington, D. C., on the 20th anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference—June 4, 1963. The food and agricultural problems to be considered during this international meeting are just as serious today as they were 20 years ago.

JUNE, ROME. 6TH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS FOR MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

Delegates from 21 countries, including the United States, will be attending this meeting. Work on establishing international standards for dairy products entering world trade is progressing; the proposed Code of Principles would be a tremendous step toward facilitating world trade in dairy products.

SEPTEMBER 2-7, ROME. WORLD ANIMAL PRODUCTION CONFERENCE

The theme of this meeting is "Efficiency of Animal Production." Although held under FAO auspices, most of the 200 authorities attending will come from various private national and international animal production organizations. Animal products are rich sources of much-needed protein in the diet of a good part of the world. All aspects of raising livestock under different environmental conditions will be discussed.

NOVEMBER 16-DECEMBER 5. 12TH SESSION OF THE FAO CONFERENCE

The FAO Conference meets every 2 years. It is the main governing body of FAO. This year it is expected that the Conference will hear and plan action on recommendations from the World Food Congress.

Several meetings of regional or topical interest follow. They are more limited in scope than the others given in this list, but nevertheless vital to the interest of those they affect.

MARCH 25-30, TRINIDAD-TOBAGO. 6TH SESSION OF THE COCOA STUDY GROUP

This March meeting is noteworthy because it will prepare the final draft of an international cocoa agreement to be considered by a UN negotiating conference next August.

MARCH, ROME. 10TH SESSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

European concern over the spread of foot-and-mouth disease into Europe from the Near East will highlight the 10th Session. Already the disease has entered the European part of Turkey, and reached the borders of Greece and Bulgaria.

APRIL-MAY, ROME. 8TH SESSION FAO DESERT LOCUST CONTROL COMMITTEE

Locusts are a serious problem in the Middle East and Africa. This Committee coordinates the program now carried on to eliminate locusts.

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*The State of Food and Agriculture 1962.* FAO's annual review of agricultural production and demand, may be purchased from the Columbia University Press, International Documents Division, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y.

# British Expert Sees Problems Ahead For U.K. Cotton Industry in the EEC

Though heads of British cotton firms are confident of holding their own in the Common Market (should Britain join), the picture looks anything but rosy for Britain's cotton industry, according to J. A. Blackburn, economist to the English Sewing Council Co. Ltd.

Mr. Blackburn appraises the U.K. position in his article, "The British Cotton Industry in the Common Market," which appeared in the December issue of the *Three Banks Review*.

"The British firms at the top end of the (efficiency) scale should be able to hold their own, but we have every reason to believe that the best firms on the Continent are superior to the best firms in Britain," Mr. Blackburn writes.

As he explains, the U.K. industry, in terms of machine capacity, is the largest in the Community—accounting for 32 percent of the spindles and 30 percent of the looms. Yet both France and West Germany have a higher spinning production than the United Kingdom, and West Germany is greater in weaving. Moreover, the U.K.'s productivity is improving very slowly, compared with rapid advances in the Common Market. Even in Italy—having the lowest productivity of the Six—output per man/year has climbed 52 percent since 1956, and at the present rate of progress should soon overtake the United Kingdom.

The EEC achieved higher rates of output largely through introducing modern work methods. For example, many years ago the Continental countries disposed of their mule spindles—equipment today considered obsolete. Britain still has 2½ million of them even after the wholesale scrapping of a considerable amount of excess and obsolete machinery in 1959.

Mr. Blackburn points out that no amount of modern equipment is of any use if the final product is not being marketed efficiently. Fundamental differences exist in commercial organization of British and Continental cotton industries. In Britain, spinning, weaving, finishing, and marketing are mainly carried out by separate firms, while on the Continent vertical integration is common.

"Fortunately for Britain," he continues, "there would still be perhaps 4 to 6 years of the transitional phase remaining which would enable us to get on a more competitive footing. But clearly the industry has to act quickly."

The author recommends a revamping of the organizational framework, namely, the industry should become structured vertically and operate in larger units. "Our best hope in Europe," he concludes, "is the sale of finished fabrics by firms largely carrying out the manufacturing and marketing processes for themselves."

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## Recent FAS Publications

World trade, production and exports of agricultural commodities are reported and analyzed in Foreign Agricultural Service publications. Those listed below have come out during the last 2 months, and may be obtained by writing to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Room 5555, Washington 25, D.C.

*Record World Rice Crop Forecast,* FAS Circular FR 6-62

*Smaller World Corn Production Forecast,* FAS Circular FG 18-62

*U.S. Exports of Soybeans, Edible Oil and Cakes and Meals Set Record in 1961-62,* FAS Circular FFO 11-62

*World Dry Pea Crop Higher; Export Prospects Good,* FAS Circular FDP 5-62

*World Cotton Trade Rising in 1962-63,* FAS Circular FC 22-62

*1962-63 World Sugar Production Unchanged,* FAS Circular FS 8-62

*World Coffee Crop Lower This Year,* FAS Circular FCOF 4-62

*World Jute Production Down But Total Supply Up in 1962,* FAS Circular FVF 3-62.

# Agriculture in the Peace Corps

Two years ago this week President Kennedy in his State of the Union Message proposed the formation of a Peace Corps, which would help the people of interested countries meet their needs for trained manpower. From an idea to an effective overseas program, the Peace Corps has taken a firm root—already many parts of the world have materially been served by its work.

From the beginning, agriculture was given a prominent place in Peace Corps programing, for food production is a basic problem in all underdeveloped areas. Over 1,000 "farm volunteers" have been stationed in 40 countries.

These volunteers vary in age and background. Some are college graduates with skills in agricultural engineering, agronomy, or veterinary medicine. For example, a forestry graduate from New Jersey is teaching practical agriculture to high school students in Ghana; an agronomy major is stationed in Pakistan helping to develop better seed strains.

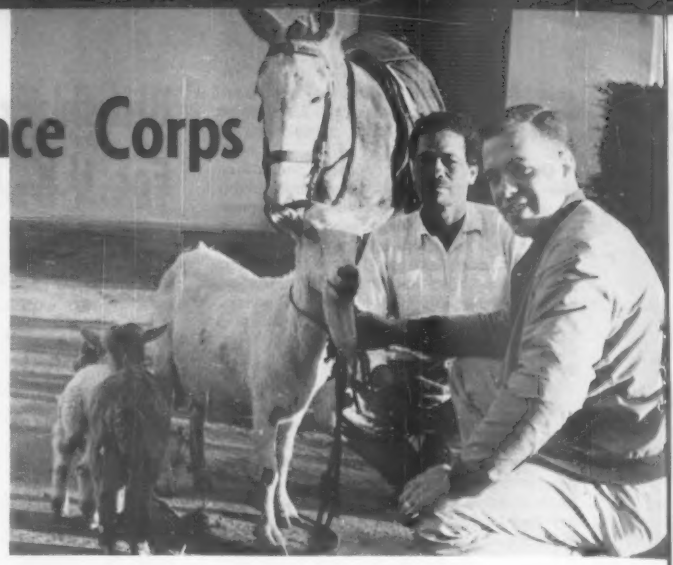
Many are general farmers having special knowledge of beekeeping, crop production, or irrigation systems. A farmer since boyhood is in Colombia building roads and upgrading livestock—a Montana wheat farmer is working for the Peace Corps in Sierra Leone.

Although the farm volunteers are still few in numbers, their agricultural know-how has reached thousands. In India—using the "each-one-teach-one" approach—two volunteers run a poultry-raising program for 200 trainees, who, in turn, teach poultry raising in eight or more villages each. The 12 volunteers on the tiny West Indian island of St. Lucia have projects on every part of the island. One teacher reported, "I consider that I have indirectly taught every 12-13-year-old-girl on the island through the lesson guide I wrote for home economics."

The nonagricultural Corpsmen help to lighten the work load of the farm volunteers. Since 80 percent of all Corpsmen have been stationed in rural areas, almost everyone eventually contributes his skills to helping farmers. Thus, an engineer in Liberia or Chile—whose first objective is to build a highway—might be assisting a farmer to drain his field. As a math teacher in Ghana said, regardless of what he was—teacher, mechanic, or diplomat—he would have to have an understanding of the subsistence farmer in order to work with the people.

The number of farm volunteers in the Peace Corps increases constantly. India, whose first team consisted of 27, requested another 54 to begin training next month, and 50 more will enter training in June. Also in February, 25 workers will be added to Brazil's Sao Francisco River Valley Project; plans call for more volunteers this spring. Some countries which originally requested only teachers are now asking for agricultural assistance.

In 1963, 2,000 additional farm volunteers, if available, could be used. As Peace Corps headquarters in Washington has pointed out: "As important as health and education programs are, still the greatest problem is feeding expanding populations."

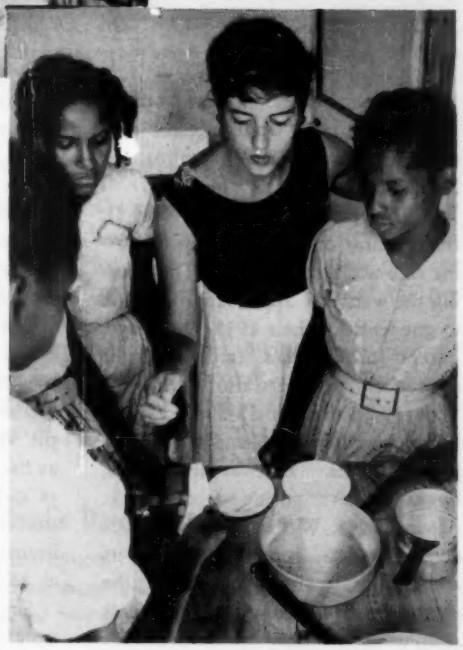


*Above, Melvin Tolbert is organizing 4-H Clubs in Brazil. James Welcome, at right, inspects wheat in Colombia.*

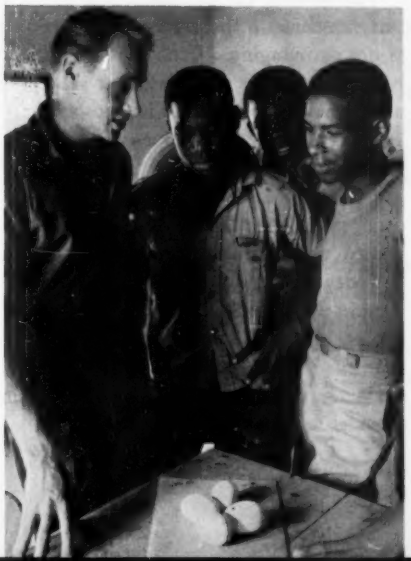
*Above, Robert Taylor has set up a model dairy in East Pakistan. At right, Kenneth Clark, a mechanical engineer, explains workings of tractor.*

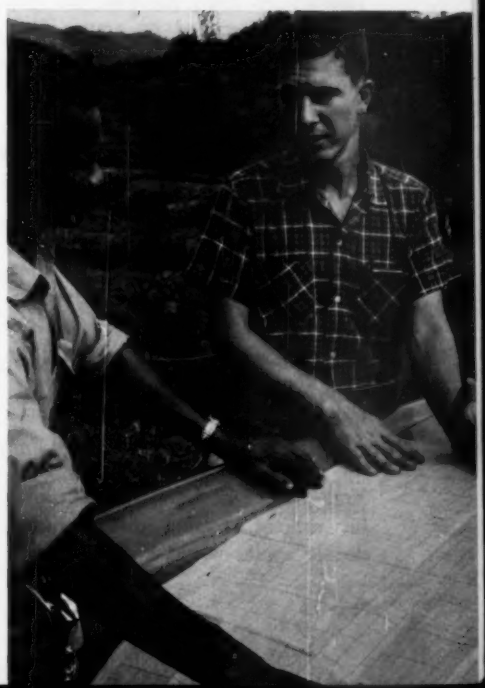
**Pictures, Peace Corps and Black Star**

*In East Pakistan Florence McCarthy, left, teaches extension class. Below, home economist Gloria Houston holds cooking class for youngsters in St. Lucia.*



*In St. Lucia, Merlin Sketvedt, below, examines eggs from U.S. geese, and, right, Gene Hunter plans a vegetable project.*





# U.S. APPLES IN WORLD TRADE

One-time leader in the world's apple trade, the United States now ranks fifth, after Italy, Argentina, the Netherlands, and Australia.

In the years before World War II, this country outran all competitors—the race wasn't even close. Then during the war, U.S. apple exports shrank to one-tenth of their 1935-39 average. Except for Canada's, trade totals of most world exporters also declined.

By 1948, the world's apple exports had bounced back to one-half of the prewar levels. U.S. apple exports, however, never made a comeback. Around 1945, Western Europe—chief outlet for U.S. apples—had shut its doors to apple imports. Initially, the controls were for balance of payments reasons and were authorized by GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). Although no longer justified on these grounds, the controls were retained to protect local producers. Last year, U.S. apple exports were 4.9 million bushels, or one-half of the U.S. prewar average.

## Historic trade

The history of the U.S. apple trade dates back to the colonial era. Within a few years after the founding of the first settlement in North America, Indians, missionaries, and traders carried appleseeds of European varieties into the wilderness. Not until the 19th century did apple growing expand from an amateur enterprise into a commercial industry. So rapid was this transformation that one New York farmer in the 1850's cut down his orchard, fearing that within a decade apples would be so abundant that they would not be worth picking.

The United States was exporting as early in 1759, when Benjamin Franklin wrote that he had bought U.S. Yellow Newtown apples in a London market. Trade records for the next century are fragmentary, except to say that there were "large apple exports."

The first export statistics compiled by this country set apple exports at 67,000 bushels in 1851. By 1900 they reached 267,000. From then on apple exports made tremendous gains, as the result of cold storage warehouses and improved transportation facilities. Exports shot up to 7.8 million bushels in 1920-21, and finally peaked at 16 million in 1932.

Since then, U.S. apple exports have generally declined, except for the years when foreign apple crops were short. World exports, on the other hand, have been climbing and are now considerably above the prewar level, settling at 56 million bushels in 1960.

## Trade outlook

The outlook for increased U.S. apple shipments in the immediate future is not encouraging. Canadian takings have shown some gains in recent years and now total over 1 million bushels. But these have not compensated for the reduced U.S. exports to Europe. In 1939-40, U.S. apple exports to that area were 7.5 million bushels, contrasted with 3 million in 1961-62.

Today no European country has completely closed its doors to U.S. apples, but all of the major importing countries there, except the Netherlands and Italy, have quotas and/or seasonal embargoes (throughout the fall months) which generally admit U.S. apples only when local stocks have been used up.

U.S. apples now enter many European countries beginning about March 1, when they face severe competition from Southern Hemisphere exports. For the 1961-62 season, most Western European countries permitted apple and pear imports earlier than they did the previous year. Their crops were relatively short, while the U.S. crops were larger than in 1960-61.

U.S. exports in 1962-63 should be only slightly below last year's level. Although Europe's apple crop was up by 16 percent, the demand for U.S. apples may be stronger in the United Kingdom—which 3 years ago combined its European and dollar area quotas, allowing North America to compete. Also, Europe's 1962 season produced fruit of poor quality.

The announced tariff regulations of the EEC (European Economic Community) probably will not be conducive to increased apple exports after 1965, when all EEC members will enjoy duty-free access to the market.

## Consumption falling

The trend for per capita consumption has been downward—62 pounds in 1910 against 28 in 1960. The same rising levels of living which originally led to freer use of apples as a staple food are now making them less popular. Today consumers are buying a wider range of fruit items—citrus purchases are over twice the volume of apple purchases.

On the other hand, the new convenience packages of frozen and canned apple slices and juices—accounting for about one-third of total consumption—will help to bolster demand. Although fresh apple consumption is declining somewhat faster than the gains made by other forms, the picture is less bleak than is suggested. Per capita consumption is measured on a weight basis, and does not take into account the fact that processed apples do not include the inedible portions of the fruit.

Apple output in the United States is relatively stable. Production has hovered around 127 million bushels since 1934, and only slight increases are expected in the next few years.

## Europe Good Market for U.S. Citrus Juice

U.S. citrus juice products enjoyed a reasonably encouraging market in West Europe during the marketing season just ended. The final tally for the 1961-62 season indicates a record movement of canned single-strength grapefruit juice to the Continent, about one-and-one-half times larger than the preceding season. Three countries—West Germany, France, and the United Kingdom—accounted for over 80 percent of this total.

The movement of canned single-strength orange juice to Europe also registered a sizable gain. Exports totaled 580,000 cases, nearly four times larger than in 1960-61 and the largest since 1956-57. West Germany alone accounted for about 40 percent of the total, with Sweden and the Netherlands ranking as our next best customers on the Continent.

The 1961-62 season also witnessed significant export gains in the family of citrus juice concentrates. Exports of frozen concentrated orange juice to Europe were 23 percent larger than the preceding season and the largest since 1957-58. Again West Germany was our principal customer and took over three-fourths of the total. Exports of hot-pack orange concentrate to Europe were 11 percent larger.

Although European imports of concentrated grapefruit juices from the United States are still relatively small, new highs were experienced during the 1961-62 season for both frozen and hot-pack products.

The Foreign Agricultural Service is working closely with both the Florida and California-Arizona citrus industries in their European market development activities.

U.S. EXPORTS OF PROCESSED ORANGE AND GRAPEFRUIT JUICES TO EUROPE, 1960-61 AND 1961-62 SEASONS

| Item | 1960-61 [1] | 1961-62 [1] |
|---|---|---|
| Canned single-strength orange juice | *Cases* [2] 143,000 | *Cases* [2] 580,000 |
| Canned single-strength grapefruit juice | 733,000 | 1,134,000 |
| Frozen concentrated orange juice | *Gallons* 701,000 | *Gallons* 865,000 |
| Hot-pack concentrated orange juice | 555,000 | 618,000 |
| Frozen concentrated grapefruit juice | 18,000 | 93,000 |
| Hot-pack concentrated grapefruit juice | 105,000 | 114,000 |

[1] November 1 through October 31.
[2] Equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans.
Compiled from monthly reports of the Bureau of the Census.

## Finland Liberalizes Date Imports

Effective December 14, 1962, the Finnish Government abolished quantitative import restrictions on dates.

## Iran Has Record Apricot Pack

The 1962 dried apricot pack in Iran is tentatively estimated at 14,800 short tons, the largest tonnage recorded. The 1961 pack, also exceptionally large, is now estimated at 14,300 tons. Average 1955-59 production was 11,400 tons.

Exports during the 1962-63 season may amount to 11,500 tons. It is believed that 1961-62 exports totaled 11,400 tons and that the balance (2,900 tons) was consumed domestically. Iran is the world's leading exporter by a wide margin.

Iranian prices as usual are lower than those of any other major supplier and much below those prevailing for U. S. dried apricots—which, however, are of better grades. Recent landed duty-paid quotations in London, England, for Iranian dried apricots ranged between 22 and 35 cents per pound, depending upon grade and type.

## China Buys Less Burmese Rice

Communist China signed an agreement on December 31, 1962, to purchase 100,000 long tons (milled) of Burma's 1962-63 rice crop. This is less than half the amount agreed on last year and about a third of the rice requested by China.

The new agreement includes 60,000 long tons of Ngasein and Emata Burma, 15 percent, at £43 10s. ($122) per ton, 30,000 tons of full-boiled at £34 12s. ($97), and 10,000 tons of Ngasein SMS at £34 ($95).

## New Zealand's Dairy Output Down

When final figures for calendar 1962 are in, New Zealand's production of all dairy products except cheese is expected to be less than in calendar 1961.

For the first 9 months, output of cheese was up more than 12 percent to 144 million pounds. Butter production, however, was down 2 percent to 274 million pounds; nonfat dry milk output of 49 million pounds was down 8 percent; and production of canned and dried whole milk was 21 million pounds—down 10 percent.

## EEC Pact To Affect Tropical Products

The European Economic Community and the Associated African States recently initialled a new 5-year association convention. The new agreement, however, will not come into force until it has been ratified by the Associated States and until the Council of the Community has accorded its final approval.

Since the old agreement ended December 31, 1962, interim measures will be in force until the new convention actually becomes effective. The Associated African States are independent African countries which have traditional ties with EEC countries and, as such, were granted Associated status under the 1957 Rome Treaty that established the Common Market.

Trade provisions of the new agreement call for duty-free entry into the EEC of a number of tropical products from the Associated States—including coffee, cocoa, and tea—effective when the new convention comes into force.

Simultaneously, the common external tariffs for these products, as revised by previous Council decision, will go into effect for countries not having associated status with the Community. In other words, these nonassociated "third" countries will not have duty-free entry for their tropical products, except for a duty-free quota on unroasted coffee imports from "third" countries into the Benelux countries (provided by a protocol to the Rome Treaty). The special arrangement, however, will be revised by placing successive external tariffs on Benelux coffee imports during the period of the general alinement of EEC tariffs to the common customs duties applicable to "third" countries. These external tariffs will be 2 percent during the second stage of alinement, 5 percent during the third stage, and the full alinement of 9.6 percent thereafter.

COMMODITIES AFFECTED BY NEW CONVENTION, AND EEC THIRD COUNTRY TARIFFS (CXT'S, AS REVISED)

| EEC Tariff Number | Commodity | Original CXT | Percent reduction | CXT, as revised |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Percent ad valorem* | *Percent* | *Percent ad valorem* |
| 09.01AIa | Coffee [1] | 16 | 40 | 9.6 |
| 18.01 | Cocoa [2] | 9 | 40 | 5.4 |
| 09.02B | Tea [3] | 18 | 40 | 10.8 |
| 09.04AI | Pepper [4] | 20 | 15) | 17.0) |
| 09.05 | Vanilla beans | 15 | 23) | 11.5) |
| ex 09.08AII | Nutmeg [4] | 20 | 25) | 15.0) |
| 08.01C | Pineapples [6] | 12 | 25) [5] | 9.0) [5] |
| ex 08.01D | Coconuts [6] | 5 | 20) | 4.0) |
| 09.07A | Cloves [4] | 20 | 25) | 15.0) |

[1] Unroasted, not decaffeinated. [2] Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted. [3] Tea other than in containers of 3 kilograms net or less (apparently zero CXT on tea contingent on United Kingdom entry into EEC). [4] Not crushed or ground. [5] Tentative. [6] Fresh.

## U.S. Cocoa-Bean Grindings Rise

U.S. grindings of cocoa beans during 1962 totaled 560.9 million pounds, 3.8 percent above 1961 grindings of 540.4 million pounds. Imports of cocoa beans during the first 11 months of 1962 amounted to 606.6 million pounds, down from 1961 imports of 741.3 million for the same period. Total 1961 imports were a record 776.3 million pounds. The United States is the world's largest importer and processor of cocoa.

## Bolivian Sugar Industry Advances

Bolivia is expected to achieve self-sufficiency in sugar by 1965 on the basis of additional capacity in four existing refineries, the planting of more cane, and an increase in yields.

All of Bolivia's neighboring countries already have substantial sugar industries thus it would be difficult for Bolivia to export. However, some possibility exists for small sugar exports to northern Chile. One problem involves the merchandising of refined sugar from Santa Cruz in other areas. Until recently, no one in Sucre or Potosi believed that domestic sugar would be consumed in these cities. But trucks are now carrying sugar there from Santa Cruz via Cochambama and hauling Sucre-produced cement on the return trip.

An article in *El Diario,* December 21, 1962, indicated that the government is seriously considering building a fifth sugar refinery in Beni in connection with the Alto Beni colonization project. However, no funds have been appropriated for this refinery.

## India Restores Cotton Import Quota

Cotton import quota reinstatements, recently announced by the Government of India will represent a net increase in the previously announced global import quota of 175,000 bales. (This quota is stated in bales of 400 pounds gross; the corresponding figure in terms of U.S. bales of 500 pounds gross would be $143,000.)

Earlier reductions in import allocations to certain individual textile mills (*Foreign Crops and Markets,* Dec. 17, 1962) were made in the interest of mills engaged in defense production and were not designed to reduce the overall import quota of 175,000 bales. Firms affected by the reductions successfully represented to the government that since firm contracts with foreign suppliers were already in effect, the cuts in their import allocations should be restored. Quantities involved in the restored allocations will be permitted to enter India beginning July 1.

## U.S. Exports More Cotton Linters

U.S. exports of cotton linters, mostly chemical qualities, totaled 82,000 running bales during the first 4 months (August-November) of the 1962 season. This was 5 percent above the 78,000 bales shipped in the corresponding months of 1961.

Quantities exported to principal destinations during August-November 1962, with comparable 1961 figures in parentheses, were: West Germany 50,000 bales (38,000); Japan 15,000 (9,000); United Kingdom 6,000 (20,000); Canada 5,000 (6,000); Netherlands 4,000 (0); and France 1,000 (4,000).

Exports during November amounted to 26,000 bales, compared with 19,000 in the preceding month and 26,000 in November 1961.

## Venezuela Suspends Pork Import Licenses

Venezuela, with considerably more domestic pork on hand than last year, is not permitting imports of pork until hog prices increase.

For some time, Venezuelan meat processors had been allowed to purchase various types of imported pork on condition that they utilize definite amounts of domestic pork. For example, they could buy 4 pounds of imported frozen ham or shoulder for every pound of hogs slaughtered from local production. This policy was similar to

the "mixing regulations" imposed by some countries on the processing of tobacco and wheat.

Now, however, Venezuela's local pork supplies are so plentiful and prices so weak that pork import licenses have temporarily been suspended. U.S. exports of pork (mostly frozen) to Venezuela have amounted to some 7 or 8 million pounds a year (*Foreign Crops and Markets,* May 7, 1962).

## Australian Meat Moves to the U.S.

Six ships left Australia the third and fourth weeks of December with 8,982,400 pounds of beef, 2,717,120 of mutton, and 210,560 of lamb for the United States.

| Ship and sailing date | Destination [1] | Arrival date | Cargo | Quantity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Pounds* |
| Cap Valiente | Seattle | Jan. 1 | Beef | 80,640 |
| Dec. 20 | San Francisco | Jan. 14 | Beef | 253,120 |
| | | | Mutton | 208,320 |
| | Los Angeles | Jan. 17 | Beef | 1,350,720 |
| | | | Mutton | 197,120 |
| | | | Lamb | 22,400 |
| Mariposa | San Francisco | Jan. 1 | Beef | 145,600 |
| Dec. 20 | | | Mutton | 91,840 |
| | Los Angeles | Jan. 11 | Beef | 327,040 |
| | | | Lamb | 24,640 |
| Parrakoola | Los Angeles | Jan. 1 | Beef | 1,666,560 |
| Dec. 20 | | | Mutton | 669,760 |
| | | | Lamb | 67,200 |
| | San Francisco | Jan. 11 | Beef | 1,400,000 |
| | | | Mutton | 268,800 |
| | Seattle | Jan. 17 | Beef | 752,640 |
| Lloyd Bakke | Seattle | Feb. 10 | Beef | 159,040 |
| Dec. 21 | | | Mutton | 44,800 |
| | Portland | Feb. 14 | Beef | 134,400 |
| | | | Mutton | 33,600 |
| | Los Angeles | Feb. 22 | Beef | 134,400 |
| | | | Mutton | 145,600 |
| | San Francisco | Feb. 26 | Beef | 264,320 |
| | | | Mutton | 129,920 |
| Coolgardie | Los Angeles | Jan. 9 | Beef | 701,120 |
| Dec. 22 | | | Mutton | 333,760 |
| | | | Lamb | 42,560 |
| | San Francisco | Jan. 13 | Beef | 376,320 |
| | | | Mutton | 67,200 |
| | Seattle | Jan. 19 | Beef | 300,160 |
| Ventura | Los Angeles | Jan. 15 | Beef | 313,600 |
| Dec. 28 | | | Mutton | 526,400 |
| | | | Lamb | 53,760 |
| | San Francisco | Jan. 21 | Beef | 201,600 |
| | Seattle | Feb. 2 | Beef | 145,600 |
| | Portland | Feb. 10 | Beef | 275,520 |

[1] Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

## U.S. Imports of Some Livestock Items Up

U.S. imports of most meat items, wool, and live cattle were higher in November 1962 than during the same month a year earlier.

Through the first 11 months of 1962 imports of red meat were one-third higher, apparel wool imports were up two-thirds, and imports of live cattle were up 15 percent.

Hides and skins imports, while mostly down for the month of November, remained mixed for the first 11 months. Sheep and lamb skins, the most important items in the group, were running slightly below the previous year, while the second most important item, goat and kid skins, was running about 5 percent ahead.

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

| Item | November | | January-November | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1962 | 1961 | 1962 |
| | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* |
| Red meats: | | | | |
| Fresh frozen, canned, and cured beef and veal | 69,941 | 89,186 | 612,552 | 861,371 |
| Other meats [1] | 1,426 | 1,209 | 22,572 | 22,216 |
| Total beef and veal | 71,367 | 90,395 | 635,124 | 883,587 |
| Pork | 16,812 | 15,977 | 157,925 | 186,167 |
| Mutton | 3,142 | 3,982 | 42,683 | 53,888 |
| Lamb | 290 | 2,225 | 9,342 | 11,573 |
| Total red meat | 91,611 | 112,579 | 845,074 | 1,135,215 |
| Variety meats | 201 | 686 | 1,677 | 2,653 |
| Wool (clean basis): | | | | |
| Dutiable | 7,635 | 11,789 | 67,880 | 111,391 |
| Duty-free | 8,980 | 12,984 | 145,653 | 130,664 |
| Total wool | 16,615 | 24,773 | 213,533 | 242,055 |
| | *1,000 pieces* | *1,000 pieces* | *1,000 pieces* | *1,000 pieces* |
| Hides and skins: | | | | |
| Cattle | 33 | 24 | 242 | 386 |
| Buffalo | 50 | 29 | 464 | 711 |
| Calf | 128 | 21 | 717 | 639 |
| Kip | 64 | 58 | 580 | 729 |
| Sheep and lamb | 1,126 | 1,103 | 26,930 | 26,666 |
| Goat and kid | 1,109 | 992 | 12,688 | 13,382 |
| Horse | 59 | 39 | 349 | 462 |
| Pig | 40 | 124 | 657 | 1,501 |
| | *Number* | *Number* | *Number* | *Number* |
| Live cattle [2] | 194,522 | 256,514 | 909,955 | 1,048,603 |

[1] Other meat, canned, prepared, or preserved. [2] Includes cattle for breeding.

U.S. Dpartment of Commerce.

## New Zealand Meat Moves to the U.S.

Nine ships are scheduled to leave New Zealand during January with 19,040,000 pounds of meat for the United States—14,560,000 pounds for the East Coast and 4,480,000 pounds for the West Coast.

| Ship | Sailing date | Destination | Quantity |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *1,000 pounds* |
| Port Quebec | Jan. 19 | East Coast | 448 |
| Port Victor | Jan. 31 | do. | 12,320 |
| Wharanui | Jan. 31 | do. | 1,792 |
| Monterey | Jan. 4 | West Coast | 224 |
| Orsova | Jan. 4 | do. | 112 |
| Cap Ortegel | Jan. 17 | do. | 2,016 |
| Crusader | Jan. 18 | do. | 1,568 |
| Canberra | Jan. 29 | do. | 224 |
| Mariposa | Jan. 29 | do. | 336 |

## Canada Continues Hog Price Support

Canada's 1963 hog price support program will be the same as in 1962.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board has been authorized to continue supporting hog prices at C$23.65 per hundredweight on a national average basis for Grade A hogs, warm-dressed basis. The deficiency payment method of price support will be continued in 1963. Any payment made will be the amount by which the national average price for the calendar year falls below the support level.

As in 1962, eligibility for deficiency payments will be limited to a maximum of 100 Grade A and B hogs marketed annually by each registered producer.

No deficiency payment is being made for last year because the national average price for Grade A hogs in 1962 was C$28.28 per hundredweight, which was well above the support level.

Canadian hog producers have been cautioned that while hog prices have been good, any significant increase in production could result in lower prices. Hog prices have been relatively high for the past 3 years in which the deficiency payment program has been in effect.

## Sierra Leone's Cigarette Output Climbs

Cigarette output in Sierra Leone during the first half of 1962 totaled 115 million pieces—almost as much as the 126 million produced in all of 1961. This country began cigarette production in July 1960, and during the last 6 months of that year output totaled 19 million pieces.

## Rhodesian Tobacco Exports Rising

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland during the first 9 months of 1962, at 167.6 million pounds, were up slightly from the 163.3 million exported in January-September 1961. Larger shipments of flue-cured more than offset the slight declines in dark fire-cured and in the other kinds of leaf tobacco.

Exports to Commonwealth countries, at 98.2 million pounds, were 10.4 percent smaller than the previous year's January-September level of 109.7 million pounds, for the decline in shipments to the United Kingdom and Australia was steeper than the rise in shipments to Hong Kong, Sierra Leone, and Malaya. The Federation sent the United Kingdom 79.3 million pounds, compared with 87.8 million for the first 9 months in 1961; it sent Australia 4.1 million pounds, slightly less than one-half the size of the January-September 1961 shipments, which had amounted to 8.3 million pounds.

Exports to non-Commonwealth countries, at 69.3 million pounds, were almost 30 percent greater than the 53.6 million pounds shipped in January-September 1961. Larger shipments to West Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Portugal, Austria, Japan, the USSR, and the Congo (Leopoldville) more than balanced smaller takings by the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, and the Republic of South Africa. January-September exports to the six members of the European Common Market totaled 39.5 million pounds, compared with 32.1 million in the previous year; West Germany and Italy accounted for most of the increase. Shipments to West Germany were 22.2 million pounds, against the 16.3 million of January-September 1961, whereas exports to the Netherlands went down to 7.6 million from the 10.3 million of the previous year.

Exports of flue-cured tobacco during the first 9 months of 1962 totaled 147.2 million pounds, compared with 141.0 million for the same period in 1961. Shipments of dark fire-cured, at 14.2 million pounds, were 500,000 pounds below the January-September 1961 level of 14.7 million. Combined exports of the other kinds of leaf tobacco were 1.4 million pounds smaller than the 7.5 million shipped during the first 9 months of 1961.

## Australian Tobacco Imports Down Sharply

Australian imports of leaf tobacco during fiscal 1962, at 23.7 million pounds, were only two-thirds the previous year's level of 35.7 million pounds and the smallest since 1949. Imports since 1958 have declined substantially, owing to the tremendous expansion in domestic production.

Imports of U. S. tobaccos, at 14.3 million pounds, were 5.7 million smaller than the 20 million imported the year before and almost 20 million below the record of 34 million in 1958. Imports of Rhodesian leaf, which had risen from 8.4 million pounds in 1958 to 13.5 million in 1961, dropped sharply in 1962 to 6.4 million. Takings from other countries have always been small, but the recovery in imports from Canada and the continuing consignments from the Republic of South Africa have accounted for a larger percentage share of total Australian imports since the fiscal year 1958.

AUSTRALIA'S IMPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO, FISCAL YEARS 1960-62

| Origin | Year ending June 30 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 |
| | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* |
| United States | 23,548 | 19,959 | 14,310 |
| Rhodesias-Nyasaland | 11,892 | 13,495 | 6,354 |
| South Africa, Rep. of | 984 | 1,822 | 1,391 |
| Canada | 33 | 105 | 983 |
| Greece | 109 | 62 | 188 |
| Turkey | 173 | (1) | 140 |
| Cuba | 68 | 58 | 124 |
| Others | 198 | 191 | 259 |
| Total | 37,005 | 35,692 | 23,749 |

[1] If any, included in others.

*Tobacco Intelligence,* Commonwealth Economic Committee.

## Greek Cigarette Output Continues Up

Cigarette production for domestic consumption in Greece continued to rise throughout the first half of 1962. Cigarette output totaled 13.5 million pounds—up almost 4 percent from the 13.0 million produced in January-June of the previous year.

## Australian Cigarette Output Up 5 Percent

Cigarette output in Australia during the first 9 months of 1962 totaled 14.4 billion pieces—up about 5 percent from the 13.8 billion produced in January-September 1961.

Most of the increase occurred in the third quarter; whereas, the first 2 quarters approximated those of 1961. If the rate of output continues through the fourth quarter,

production for calendar 1962 will probably approach 19.6 billion pieces, compared with 18.1 billion last year.

## Nigerian Peanut Purchases May Set Record

Purchases of peanuts by the Northern Nigerian Marketing Board from the 1962 Nigerian peanut crop may approach 800,000 long tons of shelled nuts. This alltime record would be 12 percent above the previous record of 714,802 tons purchased from the 1957 crop and 14 percent higher than the early forecast of 700,000 tons (*Foreign Crops and Markets,* November 5, 1962).

Purchases to December 27, 1962 (the eighth week of the buying season), totaled 609,121 tons against 508,142 tons in the comparable 1961 period.

There has been some difficulty in moving the new crop to port. Rail shipments are below the 1961 level by some 17,000 tons. On the other hand, shipments by truck are almost 8,000 tons higher. The transportation problem probably will be complicated further by an expected bumper cotton crop in Northern Niger.

## Australian Flaxseed Production Up

Australia's 1962-63 flaxseed crop is estimated at 1,180,000 bushels from 117,500 acres, compared with 504,240 bushels from 61,892 acres in 1961-62 and the 1955-59 average of 624,000 bushels from 74,000 acres.

As a result of the significant increase in production, Australian imports of linseed oil are expected to be substantially smaller than in recent years, when they have ranged from 3,500 to 12,600 tons.

## U.S. Exports of Fats and Oils in November

U.S. exports of soybeans and oilseed cakes and meals in November reached new monthly record volumes. Exports of edible oils (soybean and cottonseed) greatly exceeded the previous month's tonnage.

Record *soybean* exports in November were about one-fifth above the previous month, while cumulative exports during October-November 1962-63 exceeded the corresponding period of the previous year by more than 11 percent. Major destinations for November shipments and percentages taken were: Japan (23); Italy (12); West Germany and the Netherlands (11 each); Canada (10); and Norway (5).

*Edible oil* shipments (soybean and cottonseed) from the United States in November increased over three-fifths from the preceding month. Cumulative shipments for October-November were 5 percent above the same period in 1961-62.

Soybean oil exports in November were up one-fourth from the preceding month. The major destinations and percentages were: Egypt (47); Tunisia (13); Iran and Hong Kong (10 each); and Israel (8). Cumulative shipments through November were nearly 30 percent above the corresponding period in 1961-62.

Cottonseed oil exports in November at 46.3 million pounds were more than double those in October. However, shipments during October-November remained more than one-fourth below those of the same period in 1961-62.

November *cake and meal* shipments were up by one-half from the previous month while cumulative shipments during October-November were up almost three-fifths from the same period the year before.

Soybean meal accounted for 83 percent of the total shipments of meal and rose almost three-fifths from the previous month. Major destinations and percentages in November were: the Netherlands (31); Canada (22); France (15); Belgium (9); West Germany (8); and Denmark (5).

For desiccated coconut, registered exports during 1962 totaled 65,573 tons (exports by destination will appear in the February 4 issue.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SOYBEANS, EDIBLE OILS, AND OILSEED CAKE AND MEALS

| Item | | November | | October-November | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1961 [1] | 1962 [1] | 1961 [1] | 1962 [1] |
| Soybeans | mil. bu. | 23.6 | 27.0 | 44.4 | 49.4 |
| Oil equiv. | mil. lb. | 259.3 | 296.6 | 487.0 | 542.5 |
| Meal equiv. | 1,000 tons | 555.0 | 634.8 | 1,042.3 | 1,161.1 |
| Edible oils: | | | | | |
| Soybean: | | | | | |
| Commercial [2] | mil. lb. | 42.0 | 75.1 | 97.5 | 129.2 |
| Foreign donations [3] | do. | 11.2 | 6.3 | 15.9 | 16.8 |
| Cottonseed: | | | | | |
| Commercial [2] | do. | 27.2 | 43.4 | 70.9 | 51.4 |
| Foreign donations [3] | do. | 7.0 | 2.9 | 10.6 | 8.4 |
| Total oils | do. | 87.4 | 127.7 | 194.9 | 205.8 |
| Cakes and meals: | | | | | |
| Soybean | 1,000 tons | 130.3 | 159.6 | 190.8 | 261.2 |
| Cottonseed | do. | 1.8 | 14.4 | 2.1 | 26.8 |
| Linseed | do. | 8.1 | 16.4 | 10.5 | 30.3 |
| Total cakes and meals [4] | do. | 140.3 | 192.0 | 203.5 | 319.9 |

[1] Preliminary. [2] Compiled from records of the Bureau of Census; includes Titles I and II, P.L. 480. [3] Title III, P.L. 480. [4] Includes peanut cake and meal and small quantities of other cakes and meals.

Compiled from records of the Bureau of Census and USDA estimates.

## Philippines Ships More Copra/Coconut Oil

Recorded copra and coconut oil shipments of the Philippines in 1962, as compiled from monthly data on registered shipments, totaled 824,517 and 137,942 long tons, respectively. This was an increase of nearly 30 percent for copra and 90 percent for coconut oil from shipments registered in 1961.

## Nicaraguan Sesame Output Declines

Sesame production in Nicaragua in 1962-63 is estimated unofficially at 4,600 tons, one-third below the official estimate of 6,846 tons for the 1961-62 crop year.

Exports of sesame seed in calendar year 1962 are estimated at 6,600 tons, against 8,818 tons exported in 1961.

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